

WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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May Day Demonstration

Will be
Celebrated in the Concordia Hall, Elizabeth-St.,
Sydney.

ON FRIDAY, MAY 1st.
Tickets, 1s, 6d, and 1s.

The Celebration will be under the auspices of the combined Socialist bodies of Sydney and Suburbs, and will commence at 8 p.m. sharp.

There will also be a combined open air Demonstration in Sydney Domain on Sunday May 1st.

The Passing Show.

"Any jackass can rule with martial law." Cavour. The less brains jackass rulers have, the more they rely on martial law and brute force.

Free speech is disastrous to ignorant bigots in high places. That is why Cahill and Appel are so anxious to prevent it in Brisbane.

There are two opposing and utterly irreconcilable points of view under capitalism—that of the wage-slave and that of the owner of the job.

A contemporary misprints the name of the Farmers' and Settlers' Association, thus: "The Farmers' Settlers Association." The land sharks who run the Association certainly do settle the farmers.

One hundred iron workers' assistants were prosecuted at the Industrial Court, Sydney, on April 17. Not long ago they indulged in a strike, and as strikes are illegal under the Labor Party's Industrial Arbitration Act, they were prosecuted in due course and robbed of a portion of their hard-earned wages.

The nett profits of the five great meat companies of America last year amounted to £4,210,000. Cattle breeders and meat eaters were both robbed to build up the profits of the meat kings.

Archbishop Kelly is urging the devout to keep their cradles full. The Archbishop's sacred book says: "Physician heal thyself," and "Go and do thou likewise."

"It is disconcerting at a time when the tendency of all modern social and health reform is in the direction of dispelling sex ignorance, to find a couple of Supreme Court Judges on the side of the fools."—"The Bulletin." Not on the side of the fools so much as on the side of the rogues.

Labor's advance guards at the Premier's Conference in Melbourne, Holman and Griffith, N.S.W. Ministers, were strong in their opposition to the proposal to cease importing State Governors. The Labor Party meets once a year in Conference, frames a platform, and then elects members of Parliament to smash it.

"It is the land. All of my people have had the land taken away from them, and now they are slaves to a few land-owners." General Caranza, Commander-in-Chief of the rebel forces in Mexico.

"Premier Holman has promised to introduce in the next session of the New South Wales Parliament a Fair Rents Court Bill. Step by step we are moving onward, although the procedure is slow."—"The Worker" (Brisbane). The procedure in the new Court will probably be very slow, also very expensive, and further, very inefficient as a cure for the robbery committed by landlords.

"Scratch an anti-conscriptionist and you will infallibly find a passionate adherent of national regiments."—"The Bulletin." The boot is on the other foot. Scratch a conscriptionist and you will find a White Australian full of narrow nationalist prejudices, with a fanatical hatred of neighbouring peoples.

"President Wilson is determined to uphold the national honour of the United States at all costs. The Cabinet has ordered a naval demonstration to be made off the Mexican coast."—"A cable inspired by the Oil Trust, which means 'profits' when it speaks of 'national honour'."



A MAY DAY GREETING, Syd. Nicholls, after Walter Crane.

Look before you leap, and think before you condemn Socialism.

The way of the transgressor may be hard, but the way of the wage-slave is not strewn with roses.

Business capacity is the capacity to outwit the other fellow.

Many capitalists are robbers at heart, and many workers would be capitalists if they could.

Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty, but eternal suffering is the price of Capitalism.

While the rich swell with pride the poor shrink with hunger.

The lower animals and savage men own their jobs, "civilised" men don't.

The worker hunts for a job, but the capitalist decides whether he shall get it.

Getting on in the world under capitalism generally means getting on the other fellow's back.

It is not the intelligence of the rich that enables them to saddle and bridle the workers, it is the ignorance of the workers.

Beware of the capitalist when he maketh long prayers in public places for a pretence, when he giveth much to charity and religious organisations, for he stingeth like a bull-ant and stealeth like a bandit.

An American force under General Pershing has just had a "clean up" in the island of Mindanao, one of the Philippine group. The fighting was of a most stubborn nature, and lasted two days. The Moros neither asked nor gave quarter, but rushed in serried masses upon the American machine guns, which

mowed them down like corn in a harvest field. The Americans lost 17 killed and had about 50 wounded. The loss of the Moros is estimated at some thousands, and no prisoners were taken. The figures indicate that the Americans were much better armed than their opponents, and that the affair was more of a massacre than a battle. The American Capitalist cannot use the Moros, so they are to be exterminated.

The lives of some Labor members of Parliament are a round of drudgery. The Chief Secretary, Mr. Cann, has been compelled to spend a week at Mt. Kosciusko to study the number of fatal accidents in Broken Hill mines. Mr. Carmichael, Minister for Public Instruction, has gone to Europe to have a look at Australian affairs from a distance, and Jack Estell has had to visit Bathurst, his birthplace, to seek inspiration before he deals with the troubles of the Northern miners. Mr. Hoyle, Assistant Treasurer, also has his load of care, for recently he had to go all the way to Bathurst to attend the annual dinner of the Locomotive Drivers', Firemen, and Cleaners' Association. It is a hard world.

"An approach to a War Scare" was the title of an article in the financial columns of the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" of April 18. The title should have been "The effect of a War Scare," as it showed how the financial thimble-riggers of Europe are profiting by the trouble between America and Mexico. Perhaps the "Telegraph" didn't want to give its pals away too plainly, and so adopted an ambiguous heading for its exposure.

"Lord Denman, before he started from England, made no secret of his anxiety to acquaint himself with political and social ideas and methods of Australia."—"S.M. Herald." He says he was advised to attend all horse races.

Mr. Yenby, editor of "The Fleet," says "there is much discontent and unrest in the

British Navy." The men are perhaps waking up to the folly of a "life on the ocean wave" in a battleship.

If labor produces all wealth, what is there to arbitrate about?

Mr. Rockefeller's income is said to be £38 a minute. Still he is after more.

The most mouthy patriots of all countries are those who draw over 10 per cent. dividends.

Burglars are very active in Sydney just now. So are bankers and stock-jobbers, who are much more successful than the burglars.

"For the majority of the nation there is neither theatre nor church."—Zangwill. "The Bible is the source of England's greatness."—The late Queen Victoria.

"The inertia of habit and stupidity is always slow to move, and the opposition of those whose interests and prejudices are affected is always bitter."—F. C. S. Schiller.

Several American battleships have been despatched to Mexican waters, and the warmongers are jubilant. They are gradually forcing the United States into the conflict in Mexico with the help of the bawdy press.

"Speaking for myself, since Maeterlinck's condemnation, my copies of "Blue Bird" and "Pelleas and Melisande" found a place behind the fire."—F. W. Kershaw in "Everyman." Some curious things are done in His name.

They don't "give" you a job. They merely lend it to you so that you may produce surplus value for them.

The Laborite who rejoices to see the well-to-do paying Income Tax has only a melancholy satisfaction after all. He deplores the fact that he hasn't to pay the tax himself, and enjoys himself like the man who hasn't any money in the bank when it busts.

"A battle is proceeding between armed strikers and State troops in Colorado, America. There is much bloodshed."—A press cable illustrating the "peaceful" birth of the social revolution, and the way "class must help class," as Archbishop Kelly says they must.

Several of Holman's Ministers are notorious hoodlums and men on the make. When the workers get wise they will come under the Red Flag and proceed to smoke the whole gang out. Socialism is the only remedy for the evils of Lib-Lab Government.

"A small army corps of cadet trainees were sentenced in Brisbane last week to serve various terms in the Lytton fortress for failing to attend the necessary drills under the Defence Act."—"The Worker" (Brisbane). Unnecessary drills under the Conscription Act, would be better in a Labor paper's columns.

Magistrate Barnett, of Sydney Courts, at the end of a forgery case, said, "the stories told by both defendant and prosecutrix were so much at variance that he would dismiss the case." Prosecutor and defendants usually differ widely, but it is seldom an accused is discharged because his evidence differs from that of his prosecutor—especially if the prosecutor is a policeman. Cadets and their parents never escape Barnett if the police and the military are on the other side. Years ago Mr. Bumble said "the law is a hass," but Barnett's law is sheer lunacy.

If it is true that "a house divided against itself cannot stand" then the N.S. Wales Labor Party in Parliament is doomed. Premier Holman declares that he will not submit to Caucus dictation in the appointment of members to the "Upper House," and a strong party in the Caucus says he must. The Opposition leader, Windy Wade says, Mr. Holman's position in the matter is commendable as approaching the Liberal standard," and there is a good deal of truth in that. Mr. Holman and several of his Ministers are Liberals, though their blind followers don't know it. The fight between Holman and Co. and Wade and Co. is merely a sham-fight, or at most a fight for place and pay.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Contributors writing for publication should write in ink, on one side of the paper only, and with a fair space at the sides and between the words and lines. Leave plenty of room for editing.

Write on paper not larger than letter-paper, and thin enough to avoid getting us fined for over-weight.

Mark the package "Press Matter Only," and address it "To the Editor."

Write briefly and clearly, as long and undecipherable articles stand no chance of publication.

Do not send business communications to the Editor, or literary matter to the Manager. To do so only causes confusion and delay.

If your article is not published, do not conclude that it is because it is of no merit, for it may be simply owing to the fact that it is not in accordance with the above rules. Where possible, articles of importance should be type-written.

We meant to "get there;" we have "got there," but at what a price! Oh, I know the road to fortune. At first miserable, sordid economy, passionate greed; then the fierce struggle of trickery and deceit, always flattering your customers, always living in dread of failure. Tears, lies, envy, contempt... Finally we succeeded; and now we can't enjoy the wealth because we don't know how to use it, and because our later years are poisoned by memories of the hateful past of suffering and rancor.—BRIEUX.

The "International Socialist."

The present issue of this paper will be the last published by the International Socialist Club, and, therefore, some explanation is necessary of the new position that has arisen.

Since the paper was first published the I.S. Club has borne the bulk of the burden of its upkeep, and that has been no small drain upon its resources.

The Club, however, has for some time realised that its position, in a rented building on a weekly tenancy, is an unsatisfactory and insecure one, and has determined to erect suitable premises of its own, where a lecture hall, library, and publishing office could be established.

With this object in view, the Club recently acquired a suitable block of land, and entered upon the task of erecting the necessary building, an undertaking which will require the employment of the whole of its finances for several months to come.

This undertaking of the Club has compelled the membership to cease the publication of the paper, as it was found impossible to find the money for building purposes and the publication of the paper also.

The Club, however, did not desire to see the paper discontinued, and at its last general meeting decided to rent the printing plant to the Sydney Branch of the A.S.P., and to subsidise the publication to the amount of £1 per week for ten weeks, on condition that the branch collects a like amount.

In undertaking to temporarily continue the publication of the paper, Sydney Branch is undertaking that which will task the energies of its membership to the utmost. It is a task which the Administrative Council could not undertake because of lack of funds, and but for the fact that the Sydney Branch is able to come to the rescue, the paper must have ceased publication with this issue.

As to the future. It may be that if unity of the Socialist Parties is consummated, the Socialist papers will be united under one roof and under a new title. At any rate, we sincerely hope that that will be so, and that the official organ of the new United Party will be a stronger and a better paper in every way.

In the meantime, however, the policy of the "International Socialist" will be the same as heretofore. The branches will receive the best assistance of the paper. Steps will be taken to get the latest reports from branches up to the last hour of publication, and though working expenses will have to be cut to the lowest limit, we hope that the paper will suffer very little from the enforced changes.

To Socialists and readers who are sympa-

Farewell to Lord Denman.

Belshazzar's Feast.

The Writing on the Wall.

The King was on his throne,
The satraps thronged the hall;
A thousand bright lamps shone
O'er that high festival.
A thousand cups of gold,
In Judah deemed divine—
Jehovah's vessels hold
The godless heathen wine.

In that same hour and hall,
The fingers of a hand
Came forth against the wall,
And wrote as if on sand
The fingers of a man;—
A solitary hand
Along the letters ran,
And traced them like a wand.—Byron

We were forcibly reminded of Byron's haunting description of Belshazzar's Feast when reading the press report of the so-called citizens' banquet to Lord Denman at Sydney on April 17.

It will be remembered that at Belshazzar's Feast a mysterious hand wrote upon the wall the announcement that the King had been "weighed in the balance and found wanting," and that before the morning Belshazzar was slain by his own slaves.

At the banquet tendered to Lord Denman, the figurehead of Capitalism, by some 300 of Sydney's most gilded popinjays, the handwriting was plainly visible on the wall in the battle-flags and emblems of Capitalist exploitation and arrogance.

We searched the press reports of the affair in vain for any trace of a useful function performed by the guest of the evening, who seemed to be so much adored by the assembled leaders of the people.

The State Premier, Mr. Holman, leader of the Labor Party in Parliament, was there, and in a place of honor. The Anglican and Roman Catholic Archbishops, Dr. Wright and Dr. Kelly, were there looking as if they would assure their wrangling followers that on such an occasion the hatchet of theological strife should be buried. Soldiers in gold and feathers, hungry financiers, land-sharks, company sharks, property bugs, social parasites, industrial pirates, and fat loafers were there in force, cheering lustily every ineane utterance of the speakers, who were put up to "pull the public leg." The whole turnout was a mockery of serious people, a joke of civilisation and a startling commentary on the intelligence of the Australian people. Read the following excerpts from reports of the speeches and then ask if such things can last. One answer only can be made to such a question—either capitalism must go down with all its gilded show and make-believe, or the people must become hopelessly insane and continue it.

The Lord Mayor of Sydney presided, and in opening the proceedings said his Excellency, Lord Denman, had manifested the keenest concern in all that made for the advancement of our interests. "In our sports," he said, he has been particularly active.

We know that in the sport of Kings he had cleared and surmounted obstacles that his worthy predecessors never faced. Again, we have known him to fly to higher altitudes, as if to emphasise the fact that the people of N.S. Wales look up to their Governor-General with pride.

Lord Denman, in reply, expressed his appreciation of the honor paid him. He would always look back to the time spent in Sydney.

Though it had not been his good fortune to fulfil the full term of office, he had taken part in a good many notable functions out here. He had gone up in an aeroplane with Mr. Hawker, had attended the opening of the railway from Port Augusta to Kalgoorlie, and

thetic we appeal for increased support and financial assistance. Unless this is forthcoming we shall be unable to continue the fight.

Those who can help with cash should do so at once, as financial assistance is immediately and urgently required, while any who can help by securing new subscribers are asked to spare no effort in that direction.

It will be some weeks before new arrangements will run smoothly, if they ever do. Until that time arrives Socialists who are worthy of the name will rally to the help of the paper and to aid it to continue its mission to the working class of the Commonwealth.

Comrades, the "International Socialist" is widely appreciated and quoted in other countries, by literary comrades qualified to judge. They are hoping that you will continue the fight by supporting your paper. Don't let them be disappointed by "dropping your bundle" and becoming negligent. Locally, the paper is read and quoted everywhere. Its influence on the thought of the Commonwealth is increasing, and all it wants to make it the most powerful influence in Australia is your hearty support and co-operation—will you give it?

the christening of the Federal Capital by Lady Denman.

"Before I came to Australia," Lord Denman proceeded, "I happened to be talking to a distinguished official at the Colonial Office, and had advice from him. 'You will be well advised if when you go to Australia you take part in the sports of the country.' I never received more congenial advice in all my life, and I think I can claim to have profited by it. I have played polo in some of the States, and golf in others. I have hunted the old man kangaroo in Central Queensland, and fished for trout in the streams of Tasmania. I have raced in every State in the Commonwealth. Some of the pleasantest and most enjoyable—and I may say some of the most expensive—days of my life have been spent upon the racecourses of Australia. Of course, as I daresay you are all aware, we have wowsers in England as in Australia, and they very frequently look askance at you when you frequent such places as those. You may, therefore, imagine my delight when I learned that it was a duty expected of me that I should go to the races in Australia. Last year one of my horses ran second in a race at Flemington. Perhaps it would be as well if I were to add that every other horse in the race had fallen.

He was sorry that he would be compelled to return to the Old Country and admit that he had been unable to take part in the delightful pastime of surf-bathing. There was yet another sport, or fashion, or industry, or craze, or whatever they wished to call it, that he had seen indulged in on St. Kilda beach—in the endeavours that were made by some person to become brown men. He had noticed gentlemen lying in the sun (some without their hats) for hours at a time, with the sole object of becoming a deeper mahogany than their neighbours. He had also been informed by a very prominent surf-bather—the Town Clerk of Sydney—that there was a brown man competition, and that a prize was given to the brownest. It must be an attractive thing to be a brown man. Personally, he should prefer to remain white. He was a firm adherent of the White Australian policy. "When people tell me there is no leisure class in Australia, I say, 'What about the brown men of the seaboard cities?'"

Turning to a more serious view of things, I may recall that when I first came to this country I said I would be a loyal servant of it, and I have been true to my endeavour. I have been criticised, and no doubt I have made mistakes (he had backed the wrong horse rather frequently.—Ed.) we all make them. I have been criticised for leaving before my term of office had expired, but had it not been for indifferent health I should not have resigned this position, which I considered a great honor to hold, and which I relinquish with sincere regret.

"In conclusion, I will say that soon after my return to London I hope to have the honor of being received by the King, when I shall be able to give an account of doings in the Commonwealth of Australia. I shall be able to report to His Majesty that all is well with the Commonwealth, that she is enjoying good seasons, and that she has never been more prosperous and flourishing than she is to-day; that her defence forces have made great strides during the last three years; and that at the Premier's Conference many important questions were satisfactorily settled. (Loud and continued applause.)

In the foregoing Lord Denman gives us plainly to understand what the functions of a Governor-General are. Uselessness, idleness, sport, and pastime are all that go to make up the round of his so-called duties. We may well ask, is it all worth while? Should we not ask the figureheads of Capitalism, in the words of Shakespeare, to

"Doff that lion's hide
And hang a calf-skin on these recreant limbs.

Or should we not with Byron ask Truth to
"Rouse some genuine bard, and guide his hand,
To drive this pestilence from out the land."

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Some months ago "The Worker" (Brisbane) opened its columns to the discussion of the above subject, and a lively debate for and against ensued. Many good letters for and against the Defence Act have been published, and Frank Sutherland, W. C. Ince, and other Socialists have done a considerable amount of useful work in opposition to militarism and conscription. In "The Worker" (16/4/14) the following letter by Frank Sutherland appeared, in reply to a previous one by "Bluey," and as there are many good points in it against the bogey of invasion, it will bear reproduction here, and perhaps receive a wider reading:—

"F. Sutherland writes:—I do not think there is any apology due to 'Bluey' on account of my comments on his phrase 'mob of savages.' If he did not refer to the Japanese, to whom then did he refer? Like most

of those who understand neither Socialism nor Socialism, 'Bluey' wants us 'o arm to defend 'every forward step.' This was Blatchford's attitude, but he saw the folly of such tactics. It is not only the army and navy you must strengthen but you must encourage the capitalist. Blatchford consequently descended naturally enough from defence of a strong navy and conscription to defence of Protection. Once concede that you are duty bound to protect the home capitalist, and you give him a weapon which, like arbitration, can and will be used against the working class. To every demand of our class it will be replied, 'If you workers press your demand we cannot compete with foreign capitalists; trade will leave the country, and the army and navy must decline, and invasion will surely follow.' The capitalist is perpetually using this argument now in every country, but he is unheeded because every Labor and Socialist party in the world, bar the Australian Labour party, are too intelligent to be caught with such chaff. And 'Bluey's' knowledge of Asiatic labour in America is on a par with his 'class-consciousness.' There was no agitation against the Japanese in California until they commenced to own land and commenced trading; the agitation was commenced by farmers and small traders of course using the un-class-conscious trades unionists as a catspaw, as is done to-day in Australia. The railroads long ago dispensed with Japanese labour, and on the fruit ranches the Japs struck and got advances of wages, thus affording some justification for the phrase 'mob of savages.' Were they civilised, they would ask a capitalist class judge to determine the value of their labour. Anyone knows that Asiatic labour is in no sense of the word as deadly as Southern European labour, and the Governments of N.S.W. and Victoria are opening agencies in Italy for the influx of that very class of labour which every American knows has turned countless thousands of Americans into the ranks of the unemployed. If 'Bluey' does not know that even now a Russian or Italian has preference in many if not most large Australian works to the native-born, then he does not know much of this country. Again, the Japanese Government declared officially they disliked Japs leaving their native country, preferring them going to Manchuria and Korea; they were not opposed to restrictions, but were opposed to discrimination, such as segregating Japanese children by erecting separate schools for them, which in fact was the point of dispute. Then 'Bluey' proceeds to put a 'Bulletin' construction on Japanese press comments. He said press comments were not exclusively subsidised by American capitalists, because American cheap labour, as I have shown, is European, and only a small section, mainly 'cockies,' or 'scissor-bills' (to use a Yankee expression) demanded Japanese labour, but they emanated from the International War Trust, whose operations extend to every nation. They figured in the Krupp scandals to set France and Germany at enmity, in the anti-German scare in England; their operations are well known, their object to increase armaments and so increase their dividends, no matter at what cost. And this same Trust is operating in Australia, and subsidises certain sections of the press and influential politicians to raise enmity against Japan, all for the sake of dividends. Either this is so or the press and politicians referred to are credulous beyond belief. Nobody takes Asiatic invasion seriously. No; it is no use thinking it possible for a class-conscious working man to dabble in capitalist affairs without being defiled. Once concede that on any one point our interests are identical with that of the capitalist, and the ruling class will wear the argument threadbare in their own interests. Socialism—pure, scientific, or Marxian Socialism—is alone the road the working class can tread; the rest is deception, treachery, vanity, and vexation of spirit.

Rev. Golding Bird, the militarist chin-wagging Dean of Newcastle, has got his reward from the Church and the all-powerful War Trust. He has been appointed Bishop of Kalgoorlie, and is to be 'enthroned' in St. John's, Kalgoorlie, on 'Ascension Day,' May 21. At the consecration in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney, on 'St. Mark's Day,' Bishop Stone-Wigg will be the preacher, and Mr. Stone-Head and Mr. William Mug will be present.

Mr. Meredith Atkinson, the new Principal of the Workers' Educational Association, appears to have got into "bad company" at the outset of his Australian career. He was entertained by the Millions Club on April 23. The Club is a harbor infested by land-sharks and immigrationists who are engaged in the lucrative occupation of forcing land-values up and wages down. An old copy-book heading asserts that "Evil communications corrupt good manners," which, freely translated or paraphrased, means: "The company of land-sharks and industrial pirates is unfit for any teacher of the workers."

When you have finished with this paper, pass it on to a friend.

In South Africa.

MRS. MONTEFIORE AND TOM MANN.

Last night Mr. Tom Mann, who has been sent out to South Africa by the Executive of the Labor Organisation in Great Britain to assist in organising Labor in this country, opened his campaign by addressing a mass meeting in the City Hall last night. The large hall, platform, floor, gallery, and bays were crowded to their utmost capacity by an enthusiastic audience of men and women.

Mrs. Dora Montefiore occupied the chair, and amongst those on the platform were Rev. Mr. Balmforth, Messrs. Andrews, M.L.A., Creswell, M.L.A., Boydell, M.L.A., Sampson, M.L.A., Haggart, M.L.A., J. N. Thompson, W. C. Munroe, W. Carter, W. S. Eccles, Jas. Newbiggin, J. W. Sutherland, A. J. Freitas, W. Freestone, C. Pearce.

Mrs. Dora Montefiore who was received with loud cheers on rising to address the meeting, said: "Men and women who work with your hands and brains in Cape Town. (Cheers.) This meeting has been called for you to give a welcome to our comrade from overseas—(loud cheers)—and to hear from overseas his message which he brings to the rebel workers of South Africa from the rebel workers of England. Their struggle is our struggle. (Loud cheers.) This meeting has been called during a great crisis, when the Labour leaders have been outraged by being kidnapped, and refused a trial in the country where they were working, by being placed on board ship, I believe, according to the affidavits of some of those men, at the point of the bayonet. (Loud cries of "Shame.") They were sent to England, deported, because the autocrats, the executive of an autocratic Government, wished to try to destroy the movement of the workers by deporting the men whom they thought were the cause of the unrest here."

At this stage the meeting burst into loud and prolonged cheering to welcome Mr. Creswell.

THE MESSAGE.

Proceeding, Mrs. Montefiore said that by their action the Government had helped the workers in their struggle, and in many ways the effect of those nine men being deported was welcomed. (Hear, hear.) They had gone home and would go on the Continent to carry the fiery cross of revolution in the uttermost ends of the world. (Loud cheers.) Tom Mann, who was with them that night, needed no introduction to any meeting of organised workers. (Cheers.) His work and his propaganda was too well known in every part of the world. In Australia, the United States which he had just left, in England, and on the Continent his work and his energy were well known, and the message he brought to-night—to organise, to educate and to agitate—was a message which he had carried from East to West and from North to South. They had also on that platform not only the man who would give them the industrial interpretation of the industrial message but they had their own political leader, Mr. Creswell—(loud cheers)—who, with his stalwarts, had put up such a tremendously fine fight day after day in defence of liberty and organising the workers in the defence of the rights of the citizens which had been trampled on and made of no account by the Executive of the Government. As they knew, there had been no Opposition in the House of Assembly except that of the Labour party. (Cheers.) Anyone could tell the Government were trying to cover one evil deed by another, which they called the Indemnity Bill, but which they who believed in liberty called by another name. The workers had two armies to fight with, the industrial army and the political army, and the workers would be shown how to use these two weapons, not only to gain their own emancipation, but to link up the workers here with the workers all over the world. Using the message of Karl Marx: "Workers of the world, unite, you have only your chains to lose and you have the world to gain." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

MORE WELCOMES.

Mr. Dean said he was not afraid to say he was the secretary of the Federation of Trades in the Peninsula. (Laughter.) On behalf of the Federation of Trades in South Africa he demanded that the Government would return his chief. (Laughter and cheers.) Their forces were not quite as exhausted as General Smuts seemed to think, because a few deportations and a series of wholesale imprisonments. (Cheers.) The more the Government did that, the more the workers would fight, and he defied General Smuts to ignore such men as himself. (Cheers.) He had been asked to welcome Mr. Tom Mann on behalf of the Federation of Trades, representing twelve different unions. The workers had a right to have a big say (Great cheering.) They had on their platform mild reformers and fiery revolutionists, but all would give a hearty welcome to Mr. Tom Mann. (Cheers.)

Mr. McKinnon, on behalf of the Social De-

mocratic Federation, of which he was President, said he had to thank Mr. Tom Mann for landing on the shore and soil of South Africa. (Great cheering.) They had had him in South Africa some time ago and during that visit he had done good work on behalf of Labor in this country. (Cheers.) He was not seeing the fruits of his visit on that occasion. (Great cheering.) He was glad to be able to welcome Mr. Tom Mann, who had come to solidify the Labor movement in this country. (Cheers.) General Smuts, with all his policy in South Africa, would not be able to stop the workers from coming into their own. The excellent audience present was worthy of Mr. Tom Mann, and Mr. Tom Mann was worthy of the audience. (Cheers.) He was now entering on a propaganda in South Africa, and when he came back to Cape Town on his way home he was certain he would get such a send-off as he had never had before in his experience. (Great applause.)

TERRIBLE WARNING TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. A. Ridout, M.P.C., said Mr. Mann had come to preach the solidarity of the workers. (Cheers.) All things in this world were possible. In their Government they had got the greatest gang of political thieves that any country had ever seen. (Great cheering.) But he wanted to warn that Government that unless they mended their ways, the workers would take strong action to deal with them. (Cheers.) The workers were prepared to sacrifice even their lives for liberty. (Great cheering.) There were two lines of action being taken to-day. First they could use the political machine; they were trying to destroy the present political power of the Government. And they had another method of enforcing their rights. (Cheers.)

He had the greatest pleasure imaginable in welcoming Mr. Tom Mann to address that vast audience. (Cheers.) Some twenty years ago the greatest strike started that the history of England had ever known. Two men started it—Mr. Ben Tillet and Mr. Tom Mann. There was another associated with them—Mr. John Burns. (Cheers.) Mr. Burns had forsaken the workers, but Mr. Mann and Mr. Tillet were true to them still.

Mr. Jack Thompson said he was there that evening in his capacity as President of the Cape Town and District Federation of Trades Unions, and in their name, and on their behalf, he had to extend a very cordial welcome to Mr. Tom Mann. (Cheers.) If there ever had been a country needing such a missionary, then it was South Africa. It had been told them in the House of Assembly that there had been a conspiracy to upset the Government of this country. (Laughter and cheers.) Well, he had there and then to nail that statement as an absolute lie. (Great cheering.) If ever a conspiracy had been mooted, he would have heard of it. They would never have touched such a thing. (Great cheering.)

A collection was then taken on behalf of the cause, and during it the enthusiastic audience sang "Tollers of the Nations"—a Labor hymn—to the air of "Inward Christian Soldiers."

MR. MANN'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Mr. Tom Mann next rose to speak, and was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He thanked them, he said, for the cordiality of their reception, and desired first of all to congratulate them very heartily upon the magnificent results in the Provincial Council elections in the Transvaal, and at the by-election in Liesbeck. They got the news on the boat by wireless, and many on board were exceedingly pleased. They could see there were evidences of solidarity on the part of the working classes which they had hoped for, and which they had not been quite sure existed. He for one was delighted that that degree of solidarity had been made possible. (It was thus very early evident that industrial solidarity was to be the keynote of the harangue of the speaker.)

Proceeding, he congratulated them upon the behaviour of the men who had been deported, the men who had been carrying out the propaganda campaign on behalf of the working classes internationally. (Applause.) He had had the privilege of meeting the men four years ago, when he previously visited South Africa, and he was delighted when he again came into contact with them in London at the vigour, the depth of feeling, and clearness of vision which characterised each of them. At meetings, including a demonstration at Hyde Park, where the ordinary press reported two hundred thousand present, they had acquitted themselves right manfully, and were a credit to the movement with which they were identified. (Cheers.)

PROBLEM DEMANDING SOLUTION.

A change had taken place in South Africa of a most helpful and encouraging character, and whatever had been the cost it had been well worth it. He realised the position of responsibility that he occupied at that hour, and so far as he was in any sense genuinely representative of those who requested him to come, he was there to declare that whilst it was sure to be the case that they all did

not think alike, he valued deeply every effort which had been put forth which contributed anything towards the clearness of vision, the right conception of the ideal, the understanding of the vast development through which the working classes must pass in order to realise the ideal state. Those who desired that he should come to South Africa were thinking deeply of those questions which made up the social problem, the solution of which they did not think it was possible for any human beings to prevent. It was a problem that demanded solution. No thinking man or woman could deny that, and he was there, having passed through a number of experiences which enabled him to gain information, to render some assistance towards helping them on towards that perfect organisation of the workers which they believed was an absolute necessity. There must be much more perfect industrial solidarity than at present obtained, and in saying so he would not hesitate to speak fearlessly, frankly and freely. When he was requested to come to these shores he said that whether he was allowed to land or not he would come and try to land—(cheers)—and now being here, and glad that he was here, he would not hesitate to give expression to the principles which he believed to be necessary for the general advancement. It was not any part of his business to attempt to deal with governmental forces; that could be better done by those with experience and knowledge of local affairs, men who were on the platform, and whom he thanked for their presence. They could rely upon it that anything that he would do or attempt to do would be calculated in no way to impede the work in which they were engaged. Whether they were able to endorse all he might say or do, or whether he could endorse all they might say or do, the object in each case was the economic emancipation of the working classes, that advance which would never finish until the dominant classes that now subjugated them, and robbed them of the results of their labours, were overthrown. (Loud cheers.) Some would say it was dangerous to advocate a class war, but he had been engaged in this little business for twenty years, and he had certainly not come to South Africa to back down. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Mann) knew there was a class war, and he believed that every intelligent man and woman knew it. (Cheers.) They were honestly trying to understand the best means of conducting their side, the working class side, of that war.

WORKING HOURS.

Proceeding, Mr. Mann went on to defend the attitude of the Kleinfontein men in resisting encroachments on the Saturday afternoons, and pointed out that reduction of working hours had always been the most advantageous means of getting redress for the workers. That had never been a mistake or a failure. (Hear, hear.) Britishers for the most part had the requisite horse sense, although lacking in ideals, to see the wisdom of the curtailment of working hours long ago, and while in the early days, for more than 50 years the great percentage of the working classes of Great Britain had had their Saturday afternoon holiday as well as Sunday. That was one of the best things accomplished by the working classes. With those men on the Kleinfontein mine, a principle was at stake, and it was their bounden duty to refuse to move an iota. (Cheers.)

He (Mr. Mann) declared that they were wise to obtain whatever they could by political action, and said that the trades unions were genuinely representative organisations of the workers, but in many instances trades unions were feeble to a degree. Proceeding, he said some would think that he was getting dangerously near syndicalism, and if any were afraid, he would make them more afraid by telling them that he was a syndicalist. (Cheers.) He did not see that anyone had fainted. (Loud laughter.) Well, syndicalism was only trade unionism. (Hear, hear.) The word was taken from the French, and only meant unionism, and his object in advocating that was that a more perfect form of industrial organisation should obtain. (Cheers.) Could anybody find objection to that? (Cries of "No.") When he heard of a man exhibiting fear with regard to syndicalism, he took it that he did not understand the subject. (Hear, hear.) In the various European countries they had failed to exhibit the power to organise scientifically.

A LIVING FORCE.

If trades unionism was to be a real vitalising force, they would not have to look upon it as a medium for strike pay.

—From "The South African News."

"The Kaiser's Bust" was the attractive heading of a newspaper cable last week.

They've stood him for years and years,

Have taken his uses on trust;

But now he's made up for arrears.

For we hear that the Kaiser has bust.

H.G.H.

Every new subscriber you get for "The International Socialist" is a blow struck at Capitalism.

Modern Shipbuilding.

HOW CAPITALISM LINKS THE WORLD.

(By Dominicus.)

Nowhere has the triumph of the capitalist system of production, and its advancement of science and engineering been more marked than in the realm of shipbuilding. If our ancestors of the old feudal days, when wooden walls and wind jammers tardily threaded the seas, could witness the modern ocean giants, they would be amazed indeed. Socialists who are conscious of all the evils and inequalities of the capitalist system are none the less ready to recognise what wonderful application of science that system has made, and how much further forward it has carried us. Of course, the huge international shipping companies of to-day play a highly important part, in breaking down barriers of race prejudice and making the mind of the tolling masses more cosmopolitan. In other words they bring the nations closer together materially and, as a logical consequence, bring them closer together intellectually. The great shipping companies of the Atlantic have built themselves up on the cosmopolitan stream of laborers flowing from Europe to America and back again. Now, consider the size of some of these giant liners. The latest and largest of them is the "Vaterland," launched from the yard of Blohm and Voss, Hamburg, for the Hamburg-America line. This vessel displaces no less than 16,000 tons, and when launched, her dead weight was 31,000 tons. She is over 300 feet long and is considerably larger than the "Titanic" of blessed memory. Other vessels of like proportions are being built in England and Germany. The newspaper allegations that the loss of the "Titanic" had proved the "failure" of the mammoth ship is entirely unfounded. What the loss of the "Titanic" did prove was the reckless disregard of human life, on the part of the great shipping companies. Diagrams published in the "Scientific American," at the time of the disaster, clearly showed that the "Titanic" built in 1912, was vastly inferior to the "Great Eastern," built in 1858. The "Titanic" was divided by sixteen bulkheads into compartments of no less than fifty-three feet, and her bulkheads were not carried up to anywhere near deck level. Her coal bunkers were placed across the ship (instead of along the sides) so that they formed no protection whatever and the inner skin extended no further than along the bottom of the ship. On the other hand, the "Great Eastern" was not only divided into a comparatively larger number of bulkheads, but those bulkheads were carried right up to the deck, and there were no doors to be put out of gear. The inner skin of the "Great Eastern" extended throughout the entire hull, and a longitudinal bulkhead divided the ship in two. Indeed, Brunel's wonderful ship was vastly superior in design to any of the ocean liners afloat at the time of the "Titanic" disaster. Why such an anomaly should exist might puzzle the bourgeois mind, but it offers no mystery to those capable of analysing the capitalist system.

When the strains of "Nearer my God to Thee" had subsided, and the underwriters had settled all claims arising out of the big smash, capitalism decided that the building of mammoth liners on eggshell lines was hardly a paying proposition, so in the later vessels, notably the "Imperator," of the Hamburg-America line, and the "Aquitania," of the Cunard line, we find a great advance in solidity of construction. In fact the White Star Company immediately had the "Titanic's" sister ship, the "Olympic," overhauled and built into a new ship. But the mammoth liner, like all mechanical triumphs of capitalism, is a great displacer of human labor. Its carrying capacity is enormously greater and obviously the size of the crew does not increase at all in proportion to the increased size of the vessel. To illustrate the "Deutschland," built in 1900, was the crack liner of her time. She was capable of a speed of 23 knots an hour, which at that time was a world's record. Her displacement was 23,000 tons, and she carried 1050 passengers and a crew of 550. The "Imperator," of the Hamburg-America line (which is the largest steamer at present in commission) has a displacement of 58,000 tons, and her speed is the same as that of the "Deutschland," but she carries 4000 passengers and a crew of only 1200. Now, it will be seen that whereas the proportion of passengers to crew in the older vessel was less than two to one, in the later vessel it is more than three to one. So that considering the number of passengers carried there has been an actual displacement of 800 men. This result has been achieved merely by increasing the size of the vessel, as there has been no radical change in motive power, both vessels burning coal. Consider then what enormous displacements of labor may be brought about, in the near future, by the introduction of oil fuel in place of coal, and further by the use of internal combustion (oil or gas) in place of steam engines. The

The Control of Child Bearing.

(By Caroline Nelson.)

My article in the October "Review" on "Neo-Malthusianism" has evidently been misunderstood. Judging from letters that I have received. A student from a university writes and tells me that he agrees with me and that he has found out from the medical profession about some preventive drugs. I wish to say that I do not want to be responsible for anybody losing their health and making fools of themselves. Neo-Malthusianism has nothing to do with drugs or abortion. Knut Wicksell, who has plowed the ground for the movement in Sweden, is a university professor, though he has always stood by the revolutionary proletarian, in opposition to his co-worker on the same line, Anton Nystrom, who is a state socialist of the reformist type.

The preventive means are so simple that I could state them in one sentence, but the tyranny of the U.S. post office authorities silences me. In Europe books circulate openly that give the information, at least here in Denmark. In Sweden and France, where the work of the Neo-Malthusianists has been felt in the factories in the short supply of child slaves, laws have been instituted to prevent public information on that point. But in both Berlin and Paris the drug stores display the preventive means in their show windows, among other rubber contrivances. There is certainly no secret about it in that case. Nevertheless, the International Society for Humanitarian Child Bearing, in Stockholm, in a big, black-bordered space, on the outside of their paper, "My Moral," tells the workers in cities and the country to apply to them, in confidence, for help. And the help has been so effective that a couple of months ago the capitalist press gave a yell of despair over the lowered birth rate.

As Neo-Malthusianists, we cannot go in the working class homes with the absurd proposition that man and wife must each have their own rooms, and only come together sexually when they want a child. We must do the next best thing, and that is to acquaint them with a harmless preventive means so that their burdens shall not increase and be laid at innocent lives.

As for the young, the Neo-Malthusianists aim to give them education on sex matters, and by right education help them over the dangerous period, where passion is apt to make possession of the reasoning power chiefly on account of the secrecy and hypocrisy and general absurdity that our civilization throws around sex life.

To be a revolutionist doesn't simply mean to go and vote the Socialist ticket, or call for one big union; but it means make use of every means that we can lay our hands on to strengthen and inform the workers on all subjects that can help them in their daily economic struggle. As fast as the workers

be more informed, so fast will the chains that bind them drop to pieces. The capitalist class have both the leisure and means to gather all the information that strengthens them and weakens the workers.

The workers on the different continents have yet a poor interchange of ideas. To a great extent they know nothing about their own literature and the culture that a small minority is in possession of. This holds particularly good when it comes to sex matters and the control of child bearing.

It is a pleasure to go through Paris in the poor quarters, compared to New York and London. In the first place one sees comparatively well cared for children, and not very many of them, while in the two latter the crowds of half-starved, ragged, miserable children sicken the heart of everyone. He feels despair and hopelessness, for he knows they will be turned to advantage for the capitalists. Berlin and Stockholm also present a much better child condition in the poor quarters than one would expect. The French working class is evidently raising a superior class, both physically and intellectually, than they are themselves. One can easily see that as he watches the workers' little ones play in the numerous squares. These squares in Paris are not barred to the poor children like they are in the poor districts in East London, where there are signs at the entrances forbidding ragged and lousy individuals to enter.

If a man should raise pigs or cats or dogs to starve and suffer, the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals would soon interfere but the parents that raise children to suffer and starve get the blessings of the church, and keep the society woman, who uses preventive means herself, busy playing the angel of mercy. It also gives occupations to left-over upper-class women to start the numerous charity institutes—homes for children—where stupidities and hypocrisies are carefully drummed into the heads of the unfortunates to make them good slaves. And these good slaves go out in the work thinking of nothing but how to ape the fine ladies that constantly waltz before them, and they become scabs and fools.

"Think before you set life in the world!" is the Neo-Malthusian motto. And thinking people do not ruin themselves in debauchery, or with poisonous drugs, or use any other doubtful methods. But in this case, as in all other cases, a small minority will have to dig and toil to bring the right information to the majority.

That is not very easy. Women have been sex slaves for centuries. Many believe the number of children that they shall bear (in the married state) is something regulated by God. A woman gravely told me that the other day. In London's poor district, where those miserable, poor workers have families of from five to a dozen, I told a charity nurse what I thought about it, and I began to give her a piece of my mind one day for not informing the workers of the preventive means. She said:

"My dear, I cannot get the women to listen to me. They think that is a sin against God."

Many Socialist families are just as ignorant, and bring up their children just as ignorantly. Many others have learned of preventive means and refuse to inform others, while they laugh at the woman who is always a "sight," and the man that takes refuge in cheap ale-house to escape the misery at home of squealing children and a scolding mother.

This must stop, comrades! Out in the light of day, humanitarian child bearing must be fostered! Children must have a right to be born healthy and under proper conditions, or they shall not be born at all. Every woman who feels the mother instinct in her heart must plant her foot squarely on that proposition.

There are thousands of men and women in America who are anxious to help the working class, and sometimes do it badly because they are sure just what to do. They sit down to evolve all sorts of vague and confusing theories. Here at least, the matter is plain. Form societies to help the workers raise few and healthy intelligent children, just as they are doing here in Europe.

This is not so very new. In the late 80's Mrs. Annie Besant published a book in London on how to prevent conception. Mrs. Besant was one of the most brilliant women in England. She was rewarded for her trouble by being called a "she-devil." Some years later Annie got religion, promptly recalled her book, and as promptly became respectable.

—"International Socialist Review."

"Although business in real estate at Sydney was interrupted by the holidays, the market during the past week proved eminently satisfactory."—Sydney "Daily Telegraph." "Eminently satisfactory" to land sharks and labor skimmers.

Norfolk (Eng.) farm labourers are paid 13s a week. They went on strike recently, and were denounced as enemies of the community by those who are on their backs.

A.S.P. News & Notes.

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Objective.—The social ownership with Democratic control of the means of Production, Distribution and Exchange.
General Secretary: J. W. ROCHE.
Headquarters: 115 Goulburn St., Sydney.

Administration Council meets on Saturday, May 2nd. Branches are urged to send delegates. Important Business.
J. W. ROCHE,

General Secretary.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

The branch held its fortnightly meeting on Wed. Ap. 22. There was a good attendance of members and a good meeting ensued. It was decided to open a Press Guarantee Fund. Comrades desirous of giving assistance to the paper may pay cash to Comrade Roche, or Comrade Winspear, at the office of the paper, or to the branch Secretary. Please note that the next meeting will be held at Queen's Hall, on Thursday, May 7, the branch having altered the meeting night from Tuesday to Thursday.

On Sunday afternoon, April 26, Com. Roche lectured in Sydney Domain on the "Church and the Worker" to a highly attentive audience. He dealt with the vexed question of religion (!) as only a Socialist can, and held the audience despite the numerous mountebanks who spined and fretted in the vicinity.

We intend to make these lectures a success, and therefore, invite all who desire to get a grip of Socialism, Industrialism, and cognate subjects to make a point of attending regularly. Besides the advertised lecturer each week there will be other speakers who will deal in the usual way with current topics. Next Sunday, May 3, there will be May Day Demonstration. Don't forget it. There will be four speakers representing the revolutionary movement.

The Sunday evening meetings were held as usual, Comrade Hilder acting as Chairman, and Comrades Slade, Roche, and others doing the talking. Now, let us see you at the meetings a little more frequently.

BRANCH FIXTURES.

Sunday, May 3, May Day Demonstration, Sydney Domain.

Thursday, May 7, Business Meeting Queen's Hall, 8 p.m.

Sunday, May 10, Domain at 3 p.m., Lecture by Comrade A. Rutherford, entitled, "Francisco Ferrer, the Teacher, vs. Archbishop Kelly, the Preacher."

LUKE JONES,

Secretary.

MELBOURNE BRANCH, A.S.P.

Another fortnight has passed in the history of our Branch, and once again it can be recorded excellent work has been done, with a view to hastening the social revolution.

Comrade Mrs. McDonald was the speaker on Sunday evening, April 12th, when a most interesting lecture was delivered on "Easter, its Meaning and Significance." The attendance, owing to the holidays having taken a large number of people out of town, was poor. Nevertheless those present voted the lecture one of the best.

The following Sunday, April 19th, Comrade Finberg, of the (Socialist) I.W.W., delivered the much looked forward to lecture on Socialism. Does it spell Freedom or Despotism?

Our comrade, although suffering from a severe cold, did justice to his subject, and was loudly applauded at the finish.

Several questions were asked and answered, and all present reckoned it the most interesting defence of Socialism as a system of economic justice, yet delivered in Melbourne.

As to the usual Yarra Bank meeting on Sunday afternoons, many have been the comments made at the ever increasing size of the audience, which listens attentively to our speakers, and then when all is over, seem to wait for more.

Valuable work in this connection has been done by Comrade Arthur Trotter, who returned to Melbourne some weeks ago, and who like a true red, immediately joined our branch.

As to the other Branch activities, such as the usual Saturday and Monday dances, they are well attended. The athletic class also continues to attract the younger members of the branch, and under the guidance of Comrade Crookle bids fair to become a permanent feature of our activities.

We record with pleasure that Comrade Lazarus, who was disabled whilst following his occupation, is now on the mend, and expects to be back at work in a few days.

Comrade Harris, who has been in hospital undergoing an operation, put in an appearance at the rooms during the week, although not finished with the doctor, our comrade looks well, and expects to be in harness for our Branch in the near future.

Literature sales boast an increase, also Yarra Collections last Sunday, collection amounted to £1 14s. 6d.

J. R. WILSON, Secretary.

BRISBANE.

Appel, the atavism, has again spoken. Questioned by a reporter a few days ago on the attitude he intended taking in regard to the recent representations made to him by the combined Trade Unions, Appel said:—"I have decided to adhere to my previous decision, that no permits shall be allowed, to other than religious bodies, for street speaking on a Sunday night. I uphold the Commissioner's action. You can make that public." The Free Speech Committee has been called together for next Saturday evening, to decide on a course of action. The Trade Unions of this city have now a glorious chance to show the stuff they are made of. Will they fight?

Yours hoping,

GORDON BROWN, Org. Sec.,

Brisbane Reb. A.S.P.

April 22, 1914.

BALMAIN.

The Branch held the usual Saturday night meeting at Rozelle, when Sloan, Talbot, and Burns delivered addresses. Literature was freely bought by the audience.

We have to thank Wellington (N.Z.) Branch for a donation of Literature to Comrade Bailey for Balmain Branch.

L. FENWICK, Secretary.

Little Theodore-st., Balmain.

NEWTOWN.

The Newtown Branch held the usual week-end meetings. On Friday night a fair audience at Annandale listened to Comrades McCormick, Kotton, and Jackson. On Saturday night a large audience assembled at Newtown Bridge to hear Socialism expounded by Comrades Kotton, Healy, Roche, Slade, and Jackson. Com. Roche gave a description of life in Bogga-road bastille, where he had just concluded two months' residence for speaking in the streets of Brisbane.

On Sunday night Comrades Kotton, Jackson, and Page, were the speakers, and each received a good hearing from an interested audience.

The Branch intends to do more strenuous work by going further afield, so if there are any Socialists unattached living in the district, they are earnestly invited to join and help in the work. For particulars see the Secretary at Newtown Bridge meetings.

W. J. PAGE, Hon. Secretary.

TOWNSVILLE.

Comrade Jackson is putting in good work here. He is addressing Union meetings, and last Sunday formed an Economic Class. Comrades Sampson and others are also active.

SUNDAY FREEDOM.

The Sunday Freedom Association held a very successful meeting at the Protestant Hall, Sydney, on Tuesday evening, April 21.

Mr. Morrish, M.L.A., moved:—

"That this free public meeting in the Protestant Hall, Sydney, of about 300 citizens, protests against the provisions of the 'Theatres and Public Halls Act, 1908,' under which consideration of intellectual subjects is specifically denied the public in licensed and unlicensed halls on Sunday, thereby setting up an intolerant monopoly for 'religious worship,' which is the only subject legal under the Act, and that those citizens present voting for the resolution pledge themselves to jointly and severally advocate the amendment of the aforesaid Act on all suitable occasions and further that the President and Secretary of the Sunday Freedom Association are hereby empowered and instructed to notify the Chief Secretary of the carrying of this resolution."

The resolution was seconded and supported by Mr. Katz, Mr. J. W. Roche, Mr. Peter McNaught, Mrs. Katz, and Mrs. Paul, and carried unanimously by a large audience.

The President of the Sunday Freedom Association, Mr. W. J. Miles, occupied the chair.

DEATH OF H. GARLISCH.

Comrades will join us in regretting the death of Comrade H. Garlisch whose funeral took place on Tuesday, April 28. Our late comrade was an ardent supporter of the cause, and his death will be regretted by a large circle of comrades and friends.

PRESS AND MAINTENANCE FUND.

Already acknowledged £86 1s. 6d., Dominicus, 2s., J. Parsons, Nyngan, 2s., Club Collection, 12s. 3d., Total, £86 17s. 9d.

International Socialist Club,

274 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Open daily for Members and Visitors from other parts, from 11 a.m. till 11 p.m.

Membership Fee: 5s. per Quarter.

Best Socialist Library in the State.

O. BLANC, Secretary.

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